

 generating and transmitting confirmation data for receipt by the user when the specified market condition to be monitored and the corresponding client ID is received by said host computer system;

comparing each of the specified market [condition] conditions stored on the host computer system with a source of updated market data to determine if [the] a specified market condition is found to exist;

generating a signal if the specified market condition is found to exist indicative of the found specified market condition and the corresponding client ID on the host computer system; and

transmitting notification of the specified market condition in response to said signal.

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected all claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable primarily over U.S. Patent No. 5,267,148 to Kosaka et al. ("Kosaka") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,270,922 to Higgins ("Higgins").

The present invention relates to a system for providing notification of market information. A user computer is used to specify a market condition to be monitored and a corresponding client ID, which are received and stored on a host computer system. A monitoring program executable on the host computer system compares

each of the specified market conditions stored thereon with a source of updated market data to determine if any of the specified market conditions are found to exist. If found to exist, the monitoring program generates a signal indicative of the specified market condition found to exist and the corresponding client ID. The signal causes a transmitter responsive to the signal to transmit notification of the specified market condition to the specific client identified by the client ID.

All claims have been amended to highlight operation of the system as an intelligent, narrowly tailorable system, as opposed to the broadcast systems known in the prior art. Specifically, the claims have been amended so that all claims require that the user computer is used to specify a client ID corresponding to each specified market condition to be monitored. All claims have also been amended to highlight the fact that the host computer stores a plurality of such market conditions and corresponding client IDs so that the single host computer can service a plurality of clients. In addition, all claims have been amended to require that, when one of the stored specified market conditions is found to exist, the host computer generates a signal indicative of the found specified market condition and the corresponding client ID. Thus, only the specific piece of information requested to be monitored is sent to the specific user so requesting. No new matter has been added, as the client IDs and functions thereof are disclosed in the application at p. 8, ln. 18 - p. 9, ln. 8, p. 10, lns. 12-14, p. 11, lns. 10-12, and p. 11, ln. 15 - p. 12, ln. 3.

Kosaka discloses a system which displays information simultaneously between a dealer and a customer so that the dealer and the customer may consult while viewing the common information. Although Kosaka includes a user computer and a host computer, Kosaka does not disclose or suggest that the user computer can be used for specifying a market condition to be monitored and a corresponding client ID or that the host computer can be used for receiving and storing the specified market condition and corresponding client ID. Moreover, as recognized by the Examiner in Paragraph 5 of the Office Action, Kosaka fails to teach or suggest an electronic source of updated market data or a monitoring program executable on the host computer for comparing the specified market condition with the source of updated market data to determine if the specified market condition exists.

Thus, since Kosaka does not include a program for monitoring market conditions specified by a client and for intelligently sending this specific information to the specific client requesting the information, Kosaka does not provide an intelligent, narrowly tailorable system as do all claims as modified. Instead, Kosaka is a broadcast system which outputs a wide array of undesired information to all of the workstations connected thereto.

Higgins discloses a system for distributing, processing and displaying financial information. A hierarchy of computers is provided cascading from a home office

mainframe computer to area computers to branch computers down to individual workstations. Financial information is passed to a ticker plant from various exchanges, and then to the computer hierarchy. Each workstation has executing thereon a filtering program which filters the incoming financial information according to user specified criteria to determine if the information is to be displayed.

Higgins fails to disclose or suggest, however, a user computer for specifying a market condition to be monitored and a corresponding client ID, or a host computer for receiving and storing the market condition specified for monitoring and the corresponding client ID, as required by all claims as amended. Even if the work stations could be analogized to the user computer and the branch computers analogized to the host computer, the branch computers are not used for receiving and storing the market conditions for monitoring, and the monitoring program is not executing on the branch computers, as required by all claims. Instead, the branch computers pass large amounts of information, much of which is not desired by the users, to the work stations. A program running on the workstations then determines whether or not to display the information.

Such a system is undesirable, however, because of the huge amounts of undesired and unrequested information passed to the workstations. The user may only be interested in a single piece of information. The present invention as claimed

allows the user to specify this single condition to be monitored and its client ID, and transmits notification of the condition to the client based on the client ID. Higgins, on the other hand, would require the workstation to wade through large amounts of information being broadcast to it to find this single condition. As recognized by Higgins, "[t]his gives rise to a relatively slow speed, focused ticker," whereas, using the invention as claimed, the user can be almost immediately notified of desired information because only the desired information is sent to the user computer by the host.

Combining Kosaka and Higgins as suggested by the Examiner would not lead to the present invention as claimed. As discussed above, neither piece of prior art teaches or suggests an intelligent, narrowly tailorable system which can monitor for a specified market condition and, upon occurrence of the condition, transmit notification of the market condition to the client which requested monitoring. Instead, since both Kosaka and Higgins teach broadcast systems, any system which would result from a combination of the two would also be a broadcast system.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant submits that all Claims, as amended, are patentable over the references of record and earnestly solicits allowance of same.

Respectfully submitted,

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Wesley W. Whitmyer, Jr., Registration No. 33,558
Todd M. Oberdick, Registration No. P-44,268
Attorneys for Applicant
ST. ONGE STEWARD JOHNSTON & REENS LLC
986 Bedford Street
Stamford, CT 06905-5619
(203) 324-6155